Jonathan Erskine-Nastey

8D Room 101 History

Mr Stableford/Mrs Dicrescenzo

000618

19/3/93

(2) The line one shows you Genesis, line three shows you birth of Christ.

(3) The because the Aztecs couldn't read and they couldn't understand. (Spanish).

(4) They will get beaten up.

(5) They change into building churches.

(6) 1519 to 1580 23 million Aztecs died.

(7) They died because the diseases.

(8) They are cruel fighting and killing them.

H/W: Explain how the Aztec civilization was completely destroyed and give a comment on what in what you think of this.

The Aztecs civilization was completey destroyed by the Spaniards. The Spaniards said that they wanted to give Aztecs better way of life. What they are actually saying is that they are better than the

Aztecs. The Spaniards went about killing off the Aztecs Indians and taking away their religious and stole their tresures. The Spaniards had better weapons to fight with and lot more men and a lot more soldiers. To confusen the Aztecs the Spaniards forced the new religious on them and the new language that could not obey they were whipped by the monks.

The Spaniards used as the Aztecs as slaves and they moved from one master to another. Many of the Aztecs died from overwork and cruelty. They were also getting and dying from the new diseases, such as smallpox. This helped to lower the population of the Indians. The greedy Spaniards only cared about getting rich and so had to keep the Indians in slavery.

I think it is unfair that the Indians were robbed of their civilzation (live style, tradion). So many of them were killed for the sake of money and wealth. I think it is terrible that people have their country taken away from them by force. I feel very sorry for the Indinas.

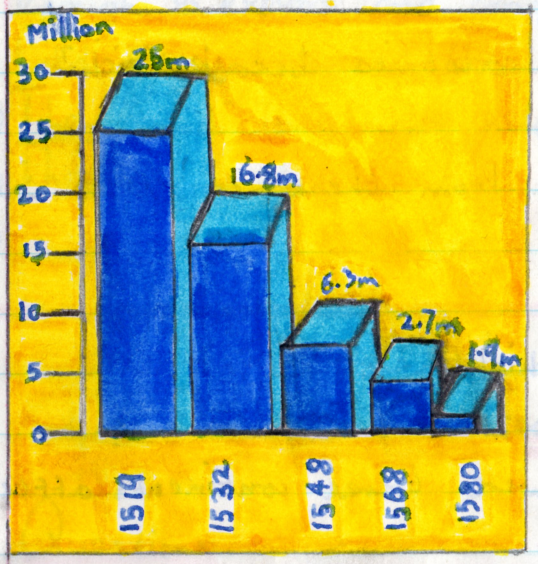
A very good conclusion.

Excellent work.

Very well done!

Very interesting work - you understood it really well.

Source 45 (The graph to show the Indian population of new Spain after they taken over).



10/10.

Very good.

24/3/93

Europe and its Empire

The Aztec Empire became a colony of Spain, it was ruled directly by representatives of the Spanish took all the riches they could back to Spain.

They thought they were superior to the Aztecs so they stamped out Aztec culture other European countries eagerly copied.

Questions:

1) What is a colony?

2) What does the term Mother countries" men?
Make a list of them?

3) Why did these countries become rich?

4) How did people from these countries justify take them over?

5) How did they think were help them?

6) In what order were three continents affected?

7) How did this colonisation change the face of the world for ever?

8) Look at the map.
Make a list of the 5 British explorers and the the countries or areas they visited

Answers:

1) The colony was ruled by resentatives.
2) The colonies helped make the Mother Countries - Spain, Portugal, England and France - wealthy and

powerful.

3) Many people thought that if they were brave enough to explore and conquer new parts, then they had a right to own them and grow rich from them.

4) They said "They were helping them".

5) They though helping them but they lied

6)

Very good work.

26/3/93

Britain - A Trading Nation

Questions:

Source 1

1. How was the value of a slave determined and checked?

Source 2

2. How were cowrie shells used in the Tropics?

3 Source 3

Why would a slave owner put this on a person neck?

4. What was Samuel Pepys instruction to Mr Waterhouse?

5. What was the point of this?

6. Why was Pepys a bit concerned?

Answers:

1. They are crocked teeth and they are dirty. The slaves always checked the teeth.

2. Shells are money. They are in the seaside.

3. The slave wearing a necklace with a irons because they couldn't ~~escuse~~ escape.

4. To buy rum insted of brandy (in Jamaica).

5. The point was to buy rum instead of brandy because the rum was cheaper.

6. Because he was worried because the sellors don't want rum, they want brandy.

7.

H/W: Using all four sources.
Explain how money was the whole point of the british Empire. Write it from the point of view of a sailor on a britishship who saw all the four things.

Sources 1 to 4:

I have been a sailor for two years now, and I have been to many countries and seen is many things. The British Empire is gaining more colonies every one. Britain traded in many things, especially the slaves bought over from Africa.

The slaves gave Britain plenty of money and the money was very important to British Empire. When were bought they had to be very healthy. Because then they were sold for plenty of money. The slaves had their teeth checked and if had bad teeth they don't fetch the high price for their slave masters. Also Cowrie shells very valuable because they used as money to buy slaves and other goods.

The slaves were also kept in irons (around their necks) to stop them from escaping. After die, their masters didn't want to lose their workers and then lose their money.

We also had plenty of Jamaican rum to take home because it was cheaper to buy then the brandy we had before.

I feel sorry for the slaves because they had to do all the work for their masters.

Excellent work.
Very Well understood and realistic.

turn over>>>>>>

SOURCE 1: teeth

SOURCE 2: Cowrie shells

SOURCE 3: A black man in irons.

SOURCE 4:

Approval is given to Mr Waterhouse to supply king James's ships at Jamaica with rum instead of brandy, he taking care that the good or ill effects of this, as well as the health and satisfaction of our seamen, be carefully inquired into by you and reported to us within a year or two.

Brilliant Artwork!

10/10.

A very well written a beautifully presented piece of work. Well done!

31 3 93 BRITISH TRADE

From 1588 Spain began to decline.
The British were able to exploit this weakness in several ways:-

1. They signed a Treaty with the Dutch.
2. They traded with the Spanish.
3. They sailed to America and started setting there.
4. They took over Jamaica and other islands.

Answers:

1. So the treaty with Holland because made England stronger against the Spaniards who were in there decline.
2. So the British suppled slaves to the Spanish.
3. The Pilgrims fathers sail to America in 1620.
4. They went to America because Britain was a Catholic country and they were not allowed to worship.
5. Source 6 and 7 advertise America as a land of food, space and nice houses.
6.

WELCOME TO AMERICA

The land of milk and honey, There's plenty of food, Plenty of Land, wonderful houses and lots of blue skies. Come and join us and secure your future and your children's future.

AMERICA IS YOUR COUNTRY!

✓ Very good

2—4—93

H/W: WRITE ABOUT THE FILM

The film ~~which~~ What we ~~watch~~ saw in the classroom.

The film was good but its bit crazy and the film was all about guns, cannons, slaves and pirates. The slavemasters always tell their slaves "Please kill the person who being silly and we eat it as a meal". Sometimes they always cut the whole of the persons body but they leave the bones such arms, legs and whole body with a knife or a saw. The slavemasters and some a few slaves always care the old man but they are not care for everyone. The slaves always shooting the cannons. A little later, the Blacky's foot got caught under the cannon stand and it needed eight or less slaves to held up the cannon stand and a few slaves pulling the Blacky's foot out of the cannon stand. The cut on the Blacky's foot, it was big, lots of blood running out and its very nasty. The pirates are shooting the cannons at the slavemaster's while the slave and masters are busy shooting the cannons at the pirates's ship. When the pirates shooting the cannons, they are killing some a few slaves and a few masters. When the slaves and their slavemasters died, the slaves continued shooting the cannons while the pirates continuing shooting the cannons at the slavemasters's ship.

Good. 16/20

7/4/93

India

By the mid seventeenth century. London was the busiest port in Europe. The wealth of London was based on its trade with India and the rest of the world. Rich people bought all the riches they wanted. Ships were insured and financed by City bankers.

The British traded at first, they didn't try to conquer.

Answers:

1) East India Company was set up in 1600.
2) Roe advised against war with India because he believed that war and trade do not go together.
3) The impression given of the London docks was that of a very busy trading port.
4) A list of countries and the trade that was done with them:

India - Tea.
China - Pyramids, Pots.
American - Drugs.
France - Wine.
Persia - Weavers (carpets).

5) Source 10 does not apply to the house to the

ordinary people. Because only the very rich could afford all those things.

6) These things were so expensive because they were imported from other countries.

7) Mr Stableford was wrong because they had so much tea that everybody could afford to drink tea because it was very cheap. good

23/4/93

The Sugar Trade

Sugar became more and more popular in the eighteenth century. It was expensive as it was grown in Sicily and sold throughout Europe British merchants found that sugar cane grew very well in the Caribbean. They realized that vast wealth was possible by growing it.

Questions:

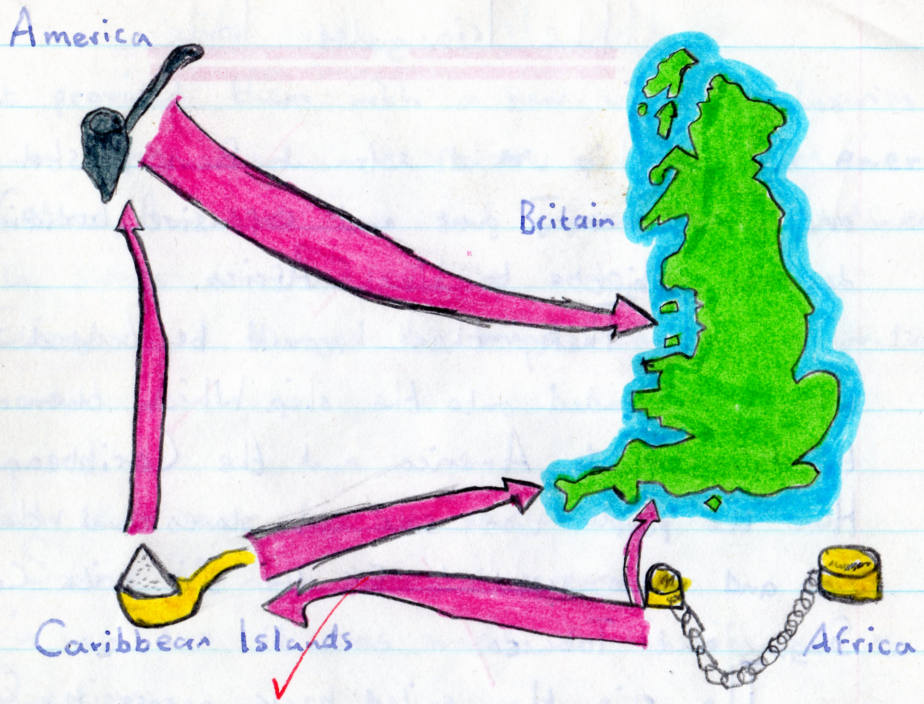
1. What is a plantation?
2. (From source 18) what was needed to harvest sugar cane?
3. What is the man in source 17?
4. What impression does this painting give of him?
5. What is the connection between sources 17 and 18?

6. Mr S said "Slaves weren't paid much?"
7. Source 16 shows Sicilian sugar production.
Work out and write down roughly how sugar is made.

Answers:

1. Plantation is a field where we grow a crop.
2. The slaves are doing the work. As showed in the page 127.
3. He is a British merchant who owns the plantation.
4. He is a Lazy person, he seems to enjoy himself and he sent his slaves to work for him.
5. He is owner of the plantation and the slaves are working on his Field.
6. It's wrong because they were not paid at all.
7. First they cut it into little bits, they peel it off and they put it in the pot and cooking it. And put it in the little pots. (Ingredients).

H/W: DRAW THE DIAGRAM AT THE BOTTOM OF PAGE 127 AND EXPLAIN WHAT IT SHOWS



This diagram shows how slaves were used between the sugar countries. The British found that sugar also grew well in Caribbean. They set up large single-crop farms, which grew nothing but sugar. These were called sugar plantations. There was, however, one major problem. The sugar crop demanded a great deal of work. The plantation owners were therefore looking for cheap labour.

So they went to Africa to bring slaves to work in plantation.

Very well explained

9/10

Good

The Triangular Trade

One ship would sets out from Bristol or Liverpool and would carry guns and expensive luxuries and desirable objects to West Africa.

There, these would be traded for people, who were loaded onto the ship. Which then sailed across the Atlantic to America and the Caribbean.

Here the people were sold as slaves and the money was kept and some used to fill the ship with Cotton, Rum, Sugar and Tobacco.

The ship then sailed back across the Atlantic to Bristol or Liverpool.

Unbelievable profits were made.

One voyage would make an officer rich for life.

Questions:

1. Why were people available for purchase in Africa?
2. Why did African chiefs want guns and luxuries?
3. How were cotton, Rum, Sugar and Tobacco produced?
4. Explain how Elizabeth I changed her mind about this trade.

Answers:

1. There were available for purchase because they were captured prisoners. There was alot of tribal wars and the chiefs sold their prisoners for guns and luxuries.
2. The African chiefs wanted guns and luxuries because

it provided them with a new world of luxuries and the guns gave them more power of over their enermies.

3. Cotton, Rum and Sugar and Tobacco were produced by the slaves who did all the work.

4. Elizabeth I changed her mind because she wanted the money.

Now turn over look at source 20

Source 20 is a piece of propaganda

- it was true it was made to justify slavery.

Questions:

1. What does it show?
2. How might this justify slavery?
3. Who might have made it?
4. Who was the propaganda aimed at?

Excellent work Jonathan Well done!

30/4/93

The Truth about Africa

Questions:

1. What impression of Africa is given in source 20 and 21.
2. From reading source 22 what were the good things about Benin?
3. Compare source 23 with a horse soldier on P32 or P-30 or 14. Which is a better work of art?
4. Read source 24. What were the bad things about Benin?

Answers:

1. Source 20: I think it gives a bad impression, killing the people. It's horrible to look at.
   Source 21: I think it's very greedy, very bad African king.
2. The house in the town are very clean and neat, lots of courtyards and honest and hard-working people.
3. The picture on source 23 is better because it very hard work and because it has got little details.
4.

5.

H/W: BENIN

DESCRIBE EVERYTHING YOU KNOW ABOUT BENIN (WITH AN ILLUSTRATION) SOURCES 22—24 (PAGES 128—129)

Source 22:

According to the book:

The main city of Benin is very great. The houses in the town are very neat and clean. And the people in it are very honest and hard-working.

Continued on next page!!

Drawing, writing about today's homework by Jonathan Erskine-Naitty!!!

turn over →

Source 23: Bronze statue, made in Benin, of a horse-soldier.

Very good drawing.

Source 24:

The king of Benin is called an Oba, He is very powerful. He may do what he pleases, and if anyone offends him he may have him killed. I saw several of the Oba's servants executed during a short time. The Oba's power comes from two things. First, he is very wealthy. His country produces copper and tin, as well as gold, and it contains many leopards, whose skin are valuable. Secondly, his wealth allows him to pay for a large army, which has conquered the armies of all Benin's neighbours.

Piet Van Huijs, Dutch explorer, 1602

Very good indeed.

10/10.

Shipping Slaves 5/5/93

Questions:

1) Describe the way people were packed on the slaves ships. How many floors (decks) etc.
2) How much space did each one have?
3) What would conditions have been like for the people?
4) Look at source 28:
   a How much was the most expensive and the cheapest slave?
   b Multiply by 40x to get their value today?
5) Why were newly arrived slaves so different in value?
6) Why were slaves sold on a second time often worth much more?
7) Look at source 29:
   Describe these these objects and their use.
8) Read source 30:
   Write down 3 of the worst things the slaves were subjected to.
9) The captain of the "Zong" ran out of water and marched his slaves off the side of the ship.
   a Why?
   b What was he convicted of?
   c What should he have been convicted of?

Answers: (turn over)

1. The people were packed very very closely together so that they could hardly move. It has four floors.
2. They didn't have so much spaces between them. They even had to sit between each others legs because there was so little space.
3. The conditions would have been very bad for the people on the ship. It would have been hot, smelly and squashed.
4.
a The most expensive slaves was £120 and list of expensive was £3.00 one of them cost nothing.
b Today the most expensive slave would cost £4000 and the cheapest would cost £1.20.
5. The newly arrived slaves were rent in value because they wee valued by their state of their health. So the stronger and more healthy cost more than the weakest.
6. Slaves sold the second time round were much money because they had proved they could work hard.
7. The objects are chains and shackles and they wee used to keep the slaves chained together by their wrists, ankles and their necks and their shackles around there by their ankles screwed to the floor of the ship.
8a They were crammed together.
b They were cut off from light and air.

c They exposed to extreme heat in crammed conditions. So they must have been so unhappy and in great pain.

9a He marched them off the side of the ship (throw them over board) so that he could claim the insurance on them.

b He was convicted of fraud.

c He should haved convicted of murder.

Excellent work. Very well understood

7/5/93.

Wealth and Rebellion

Slaves owners become fantastically wealthy.
They argued that this was good for Britain.
Meanwhile many slaves were finding ways out of their terrible predicament.

Questions:

1) What evidence is there on P131 that the owners was wealthy?

2) How could they argue that slavery was good for Britain? (source 32).

3) Explain three ways slaves used to get out of slavery. (P132)

4) Give an argument from a British point of view for

and against going out and recapturing the slaves at Trelawney

5) Bearing in mind that so many slaves escape and they cost so much and the ones that are left are bad tempered it might be cheaper to pay wages instead.

What would this mean?

Some owners would disagree with this.

Give one argument both for and against this!

Answers:

2) Because they had very big mansions.

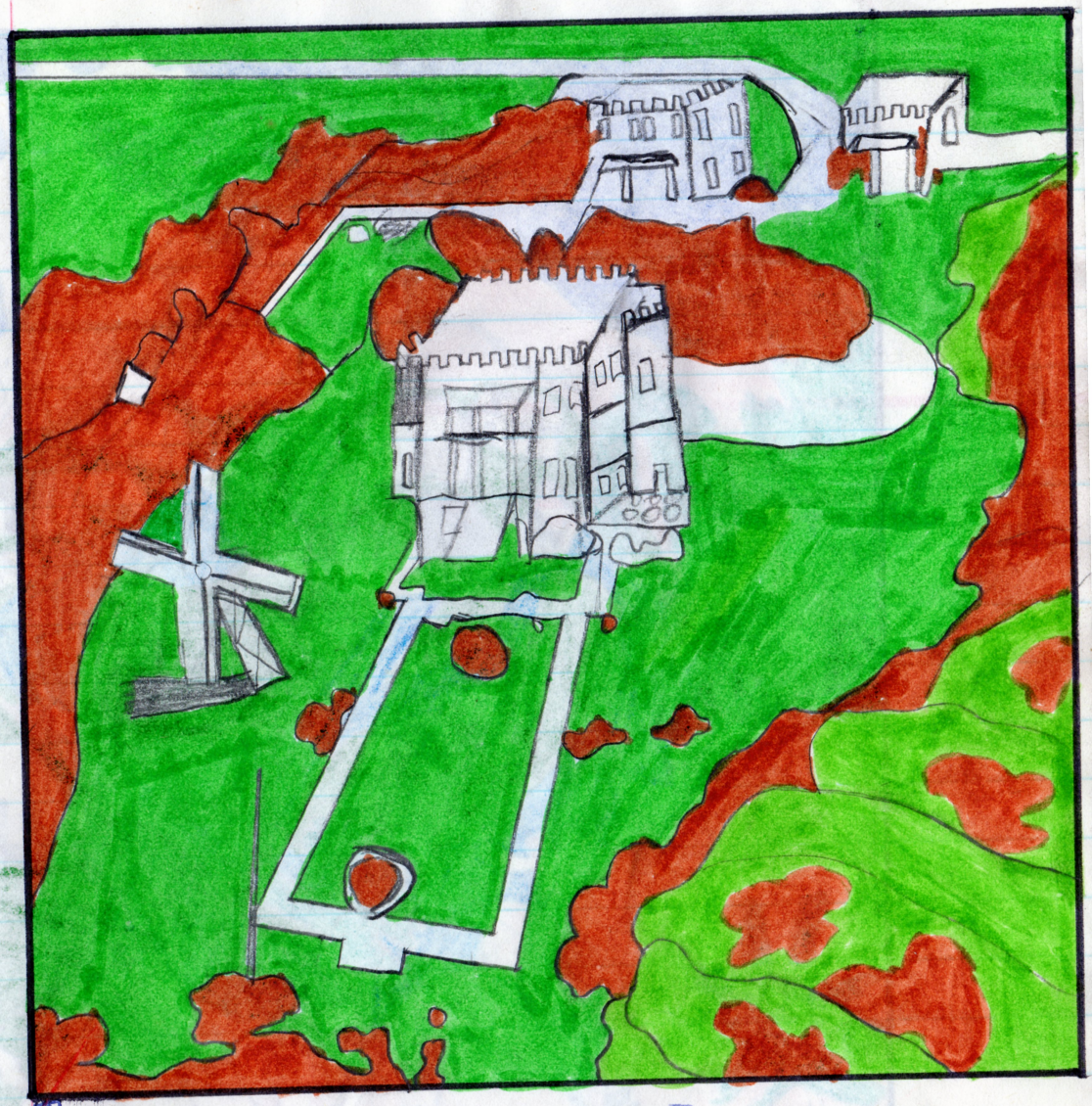
2) The argue –

H/W: Draw the manison and write about it as if you are the owner.

Draw Trelaweny and write about it as though you live there

Explain how you come to live here and what you think of the other.

Source 33: A large sugar-planter's house in Antigua; the owner owned several slave ships.



If I am sugar planter and I own this manison. I will make sure that my workers are well look after. Bacause without them I will never own this manison.

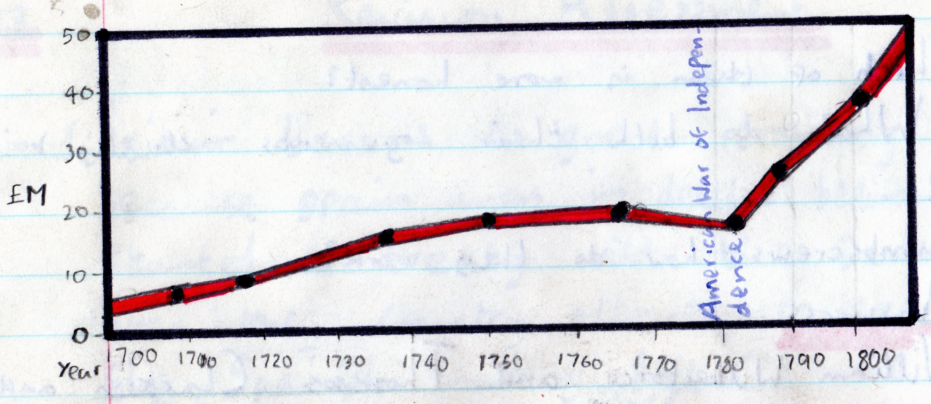
10/10

Source 34: Trelawney Town, Jamaica. A Maroon village drawn in 1800

10/10

8/10. Good. But you didn't write much. lovely drawing.

Source 32: This graph shows the value of British trade in the 18th Century



12/5/93

The Abolition of the slave trade

There was a massive struggle to abolish the slave Trade. Both sides used every method they could think of to win.

Questions:

1. Who is shown in source 35
What were their aims?
2. Source 36 shows a sugar bowl.
Who would pay money for this bowl today and why?
Why did people buy these?
3. Why did Clarkson and Wilberforce publish source 37?
and source 26 and 7 on page 130?
4. Read top of page 131
How did these two try to achieve their objectives?
5. What is Temple Luttrells argument against abolition? (source 38).
6. What does the MP in source 39 gives as his reason?

7) Which of them is more honest?

What do both their arguments actually boil down to?

8) Thumbscrews how do they work?

Answers:

1) William Wilberforce and Thomas Clarkson and they aimed is Abolition slavery.

2)A Someone that is antu slave. Because no slaves are used to make the sugar.

3) To show how barbaric the slave trades were.

4)

Good

14/5/93

Anti Slavery Propaganda

To convince the Parliamentary Commission that Slavery is wrong and cruel.

Something original if possible.

eg source 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 37, 40, 41, 42, 43

An account and a picture.

19/5/93

Revision Assessment

1. Britain became a great trading by 1800. because Spain was in decline because Britain started a treaty with the Dutch. Britain was only country allowed to trade with the Spanish making Britain more powerful British merchants visited new areas to assess how they could make money from these new areas. By finding new countries British colonies was set up by taking people that lived there as slaves, selling them and using them to labour in their plantations. By this time there was a great demand for colonial goods as there were plenty going around due cheap slave labour.

2. (a) William Wilberforce had these models to show the inhuman way in which the slaves (b) were treated. So Thomas Clarkson had a picture of thumbscrews in his book to show to persuade Britain that the slave trade was evil and must be stopped.

(c) They are examples of propaganda but in good way to show people why the slave trade was bad.

(d) The another example of propaganda is showing

that slaves were like animals killing each other for human sacrifice. This was to make people think that it was good to ship thousands of slaves away from their country.

3. In source 21 the motive of the central figure is money and greed. He is trading human beings as slaves for money. The motive of the central figure in source 35 is too stopped slavery.

It took so long to win over Parliament and public opinion because these were making too much money from the slave trade.

Very good indeed. 10/10

Well done

21/5/93

The Glorious Revolution

James II

James II become king in 1685.

He was charles 1st son.

He was charles II's brother.

He wanted to make England catholic again.

This provoked a Protestant rebellion by the earl of Monmouth - one of charles II's sons (by an affair) Monmouth's army was cut to pieces at the battle of Sedgemoor in

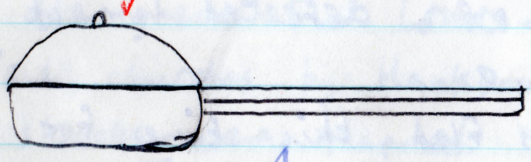
Somerset.

Judge Jeffreys then ordered thousands of Monmouth's supporters to be hanged from trees as examples - these were the Bloody Assizes

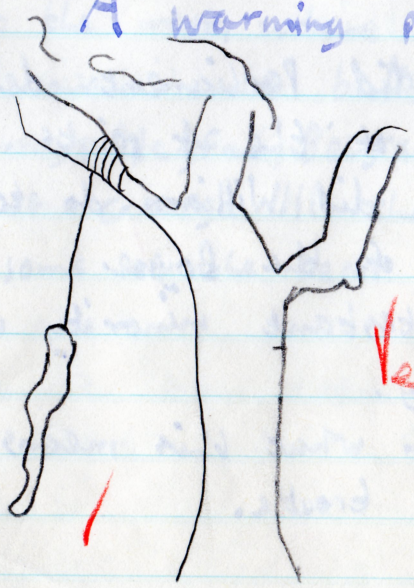
James appointed catholics to important jobs and suddenly produced a baby son and heir. The other claimant to the throne was James daughter Mary, married to William (of Orange, King of Holland).

James dissolved Parliament.

William landed at Torbay in Devon.



A warning pan



The Bloody Assize

Very good

26/3/93

King and Parliament Finally agree

To become king, William had to accept Parliaments demands

These were

1) Only protestants could be monarch.
2) Parliament must meet frequently.
3) Parliament must agree to all taxes.
4) The king could have no army in peacetime.

William promised these at his coronation in 169

James II was still a threat. He raised an army and landed in Ireland in 1690. Williams men defeated him at the Battle of the Boyne.

And James fled, this time for good.

Qs:

1) Why did Parliament demand number 2 and 3?
2) Which of the 4 points no longer applies?
3) What did William do to Ireland after the Battle of the Boyne.
4) A protestant minority ruled a Catholic minority.

Explain what this means and why it might have led to trouble.

Answers:

1) Parliament demanded number 2 and 3 because they didn't want a civil war like they had under Charles 1. Charles the 1 had taken all the things away.

2) Number 4 no longer applies.

3) William took over Ireland.

4)

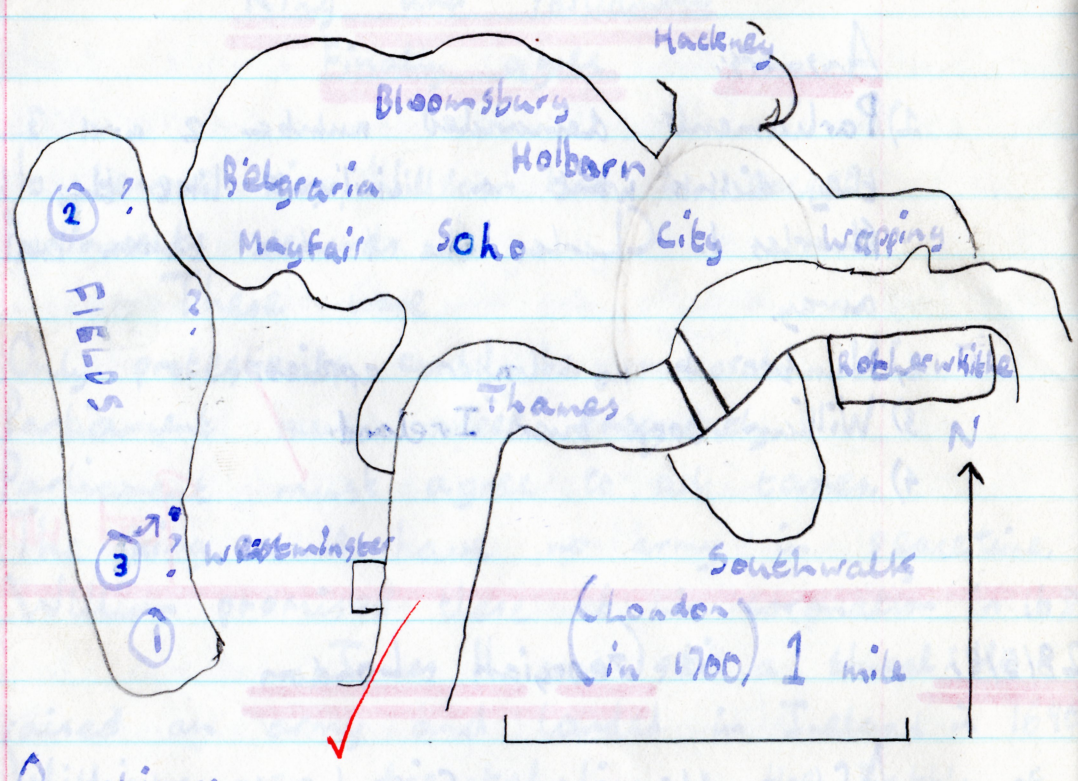
Good work.

28/5/93

Georgian London

After the great fire London had to be rebuilt beautiful churches by Hanksmoor and wren and better streets were planned.

To the west, where the air was clean expensive new areas were built around elegant squares Bloomsbury, Mayfair, Belgravia etc. In the reign of George III the prince Regent commissioned some of the best.



Questions:

1) Why was the air cleaner to the west?

2) Which famous street did the Prince Regent order to be built?

3) What was
- Victoria? (1)
- Hyde park? (2)
- Buckingham Palace at that time? (3)

FIELDS

4) Which areas were slums

5) Draw B at top of p53 The Duke of Wellingtons House Hyde Park Corner (No 1 London)

H/W: Do no. 5 + Describe A posh area (p52) and poor area (p53 2nd colum). Use the sheet.

The describe about a posh area:

The streets were still mainly cobbled so there was a perpetual clatter of horseshoes and coach wheels in the busiest areas. In the fashionable areas hackney coaches, four wheeled carriages and sedan chairs were the most familiar transport for the well off. Elegant facades, town houses with imposing doorways flanked by pillars, high sash windows and an overall appearance of balance and symmetry were changing the face of the city. This style of architecture, which influenced by links with Holland. The idea of elegance was also apparent in the costly clothes of the wealthy.

The describe about a poor area:

Many streets were unsafe after dark. The constable with his few watchmen were not trained as regular policemen. Visitors noticed

Continue on next page

mobs who might insult or even rob the solitary pedestrian. Alongside violence and crime went drunkness. One visitor noted that everyone drank beer rather than water. Gin was sold by all kinds of traders. It was cheap but even so many poor people stole in order to forget their worries in a drunken stupor. ✓ good. 10/10. ✓

9/6/93

The Causes Of The French Revolution

France was controlled by only ½ million people. The other 22 million had no say in anything and were very poor. Eventually they rebelled but it took a lot more to provoke them just this.

Questions:

1. Who were these ½ million?
2. Who were the 22 million?
3. Why was the woman in Source 5 so poor?
4. Source 6

taille and imports

corvée

& tithe

5. Describe what the picture shows.
6. What effect would it

Answers:

1. Half a million were people who had all the wealth, had the top jobs and the most privileges. They were nobleman and high ranking churchmen.
2. The 22 million were peasants, workers and merchants. They did most of the hard work and paid the most taxes.
3. The woman in source 5 was so poor because she paid alot of tax on her earnings from her land. And she had seven children she look after on very little money.
4. The taille, impots and the corvee were taxes, forced labour and taxes to the church respectively.
5. The picture shows a peasant being crushed by the taxes they had to pay, sometimes upto 75% of their income is paid in tax.
6. The effect it would have on the woman in

source 5 is one of anger and frustration that she was not only one suffering.

7. The king though its very angry and he would burn the picture

Good work.

11/6/93

More Seditious material

Four more pictures were circulated among the peasantry. Each was calculated to stir up anger against the system.

Question

1. What does each one show?

eg: A - shows a woman going to market and having to flirt with a gate keeper to get in to the town.

B

C

D

2) How does each source show Corruption and unfairness?

eg: A shows the gate keeper appearing to take sexual

Favours from the woman - who probably couldn't afford the toll. Its very corrupt for the gate keeper to do this.

H\W

3) Choose one or more of the picture and write a speech explaining what is going on, why it is wrong and what the peasents ought to do about it.

Answers

1) A woman going to market and having to flirt with a gate keeper to get in to the town.

B

C. The Jodge caught the man who tried to sale the rabbit. The jodge going to put the man into the prison ships.

D. First the jodge caught the man who tried to sale rabbit and he put him in the prison ships, now he is in the office.

H/W: Choose one or more of the picture and write a speech explaining what is going on, why it is wrong and what the peasants ought to do about it.

1.

Everytime a peasant woman took produce to market she had to pay a custom duty or tax at a toll booth. Husbands and Fathers disliked these toll keepers because of the peasant woman ~~they~~ tax. they have to pay.

2.

Peasants were often forced by recruiting officers to enlist in the army. Who do you think would farm the peasants' land while they were away?

3.

This peasant is in trouble with a gamekeeper. All wild game belonged to the nobes. It was a serious offence to be caught poaching. The offender was often sentenced to the galleys (prison ships). Why, knowing this did peasants continue to poach?

4.

Peasants feared and hate magistrates - they charged high fees and often seemed to be on the side of the rich and powerful. Is there any evidence in this that magistrates made themselve quite wealthy?

16/5/93

The Aristocracy

The French aristocrats had a totally different way of life from most of the people.

Questions - in the book!

Q1. What do you suppose Gouberte means by "profitable, base and mechanical jobs"?

A1. Gouberte means that aristocracy wouldn't do any work with then hands that they thought it was too low. They didn't need to work to get money.

Q2. Which of the privileges listed in source 9 would have been most importante to a nobleman? Explain your answer.

A2. One of the privileges that would had being most important to a nobleman is being exempt from paying taxes. They helped the king by serving in his army.

Q3. Look at source 8. What can we learn from his painting about the lifestyle of the aristocracy?

A3. The painting shows that aristocracy enjoy lavish entertaining, partying, getting drunk and they having a good time.

Q4. Source 8 was painted at the time of the French Revolution. Source 9 was written nearly

two hundred years later. Does that make the picture a more reliable source of evidence for someone wishing to find out about aristocratic life in eighteenth-century France?
Explain your answer.

A4. So the picture make more reliable source of evidence for someone wishing to find out about aristocratic life in eighteenth-century France that the writing because it is visual - you can see the way in which they really enjoy themselves and that stay more in the memory. and it is more imagicnative.

Q5. What were noblemen expected to good at?

A5. Noblemen were expected to good at horsemanship, being a good shot and fighting duels.

Q6. In what ways were French pensant worse of than English ones?

A6. French works (peasant) 75% less comfortable than the english ones. They were also worse fed clothed and where supported.

Q7. Why do you think French peasants were unable to effectively oppose the way things were in France?

A7. The French peasents were unable to effectively oppose the was things were in France because usally they lacked education, organisation to make a revolution by themselves.

Q8. What could they provide and who might use this?

A8. The peasants could provide the anger and the resentment but other people had to provide the leadership. (People like the middle-class who were educated).

8/6/93 We think

"Louis XVI.
is to blame for all our troubles"

In pairs give a clear case For and Against
Both agree if you can.
Then report back to the class at 11:45

- Vote at 11:45.
Write down your conclusion.
Two columns might help.

H/W: Write a conclusive argument one way or the other.

21/5/93

Explain -
Who should be king and why? William or the baby in 1688.

H/W: + Describe (Do not S)
A posh area (P52) and A poor area
use the sheet. (P53 2nd column.)

Platignum Calligraphy

SHEAFFER ITALIC F

Made in USA

SHEAFFER USA

H/W: Using all four sources.
Explain how ~~many~~ money was the whole point of the british Empire. Write it from the point of view of a sailor on a British ship who saw all the four things.

H/W: Draw the diagram at the bottom of P127 and explain what its shows.

H/W Benin

Describe everything you know about Benin (with an illustration).
Source 22 and 24 (page 128 and 129).

Platignum Calligraphy

H/W Draw the mansion and write about it as if you are the owner.
Draw Trelawney and write about it as though you live there.
Explain how you come to live here and what you think of the other.

David M.